Numb. 261.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From November ~~16.~~ 22 to November ~~20.~~ 29 1733.

Frankfort, Sept. 17.

THE Garriſon of Fribourg has been lately reinforc'd with 1000 of the Militia. The Archives of that City are remov'd to Schaffhouſen; and the Inhabitants of Briſgau continue to retire with their beſt Effects; yet all the French keep very quiet in their Quarters, along the Rhine.

Warſaw, Sept. 13. Two Columns of the Ruſſian Forces have actually enter'd the Kingdom; and that commanded by General Lacy, having paſs'd thro' Grodno, is advancing towards this City with the greateſt Expedition: The Coſſack Ruſſians are arriv'd at Bielausku, in their March to Cracow. The Opponents to the Election, which was made Yeſterday, of King Staniſlaus to the Crown, have at their Head Prince Wieſnowiski: talk of uniting themſelves in a Confederacy, and of calling in the Saxons to their Succour. 'Tis by no means doubted but that the Ruſſians will urge their beſt Efforts to ſet aſide this Election, and compel the Poles to chuſe another King.

The following is the Particular of what paſs'd in the Camp the Day preceding the Election of King Staniſlaus.

'The ſafe Arrival of that Prince was no 'ſooner made publick on the 11th Inſtant, but 'the Primate repair'd on Horſeback to the 'Field of Election. He was accompany'd by 'Mr. Poniatowski, the Crown-Regimentary, 'who was the Spokeſman on the Occaſion, and 'in a ſet Harangue to the Nobility encamp'd 'there, recommended King Staniſlaus to their 'Choice, as the only Perſon capable of ſup-'porting the Tranquility of the Realm; *Let us 'elect him*, ſays he, *and our Enemies will melt a-'way like Snow*. This Speech, however, was 'variouſly receiv'd; ſome alledging, that if 'Staniſlaus was elected, a Schiſm was unavoid-'able; therefore inſiſted upon the Nomination 'of ſome *Piaſte*; others propos'd Prince 'Wieſnowiski. Prince Lubomirski, Palatin of 'Sendomir, rejected the Mention of King Stani-'ſlaus with great Indignation, and high Words 'enſued between him and the Palatin of Lub-'lin on that account; *You have heretofore threa-'tened*, ſays the Prince to that Nobleman, *to 'put to Death all King Staniſlaus's Oppoſers; I 'am one of them, kill me if you dare*. The Staroſt 'Oparewski declaring likewiſe againſt Stani-'ſlaus, call'd out, *I ſtand here a Champion for 'Liberty*; and then uncovering his Breaſt, went 'on, *Let her Enemies aſſaſſinate me; I am pre-'par'd to fall in her Cauſe*.

Warſaw, Sept. 15. This Kingdom has the Misfortune to ſee it ſelf once more involv'd in inexpreſſible Confuſion. The Camp of Election is broke up indeed without either Schiſm or Proteſt; but Prince Wieſnowiski and the Palatinats of his Party, who either withdrew from the Field, or never appear'd in it, continue encamp'd, and are forming a Confederacy in favour of the Elector of Saxony.

Paris, Sept. 18. Upon the Arrival of a Courier from the Marquis de Monti, with a Confirmation of the Entry of the Ruſſian Troops into Poland, a Council of State was immediately held in his Majeſty's Preſence; at the Iſſue of which an Expreſs was diſpatch'd to the Marſhal de Berwick, to paſs the Rhine at the Head of his Army without further Delay. 'Tis confidently reported that a Manifeſto will be publiſh'd To-morrow on that Subject, and that our Troops are to be ſuddenly augmented with 10 Men to each Company. Men work Night and Day to prepare Cloathing for 30000 new rais'd Militia. The Talk revives of his Majeſty's Intention to viſit his Army. Under the Apprehenſion of a ſpeedy Rupture, all the Germans that were in this City are retir'd; and from the ſame Cauſe the India Actions are fallen to 1050.

Amſterdam, Sept. 25. 'Tis reported here, that 14 Battalions of the French Troops have march'd into the Palatinate, and that they carry with them an exact Diſcipline and Civility to a Punctilio.

From the Camp at Pilſen in Bohemia, Sept. 13.

The Regiments of Khevenhuller Dragoons, of Caraffa and Lobkowitz Cuiraſſiers, of Phil-

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lippi Horſe, and of Konigſegg and Grand Teutonick Maſter Foot, are arriv'd here. Nine Companies of the Regiment of Lanthieri enter'd the Camp on the 11th Inſtant, and the remaining four are every Moment expected; as is likewiſe the Regiment commanded by the young Prince Eugene of Savoy. General Wallis is at his Country Houſe about 6 Leagues from hence, and ready to join the Army upon the firſt Notice. We reckon that in a few Days our Camp will contain 22000 Men, and a Train of 22 Pieces of Ordnance; and 'tis ſaid that the Army, as ſoon as compleat, will march to Fleq, a Place ſituate upon the Frontiers of the Upper Palatinate, and upon the Frontiers likewiſe of Bavaria, there to encamp. Duke Albert of Beveren, the Emperor's Veldt-Marſhal, waits for the News of the French having paſs'd the Rhine, or commenc'd any Hoſtilities to put himſelf at the Head of this Army, and join the Troops of his Imperial Majeſty's Allies.

London, Sept. 20. We have an Account by Letters from Geneva, that the Body of French Troops drawn up in Dauphine having receiv'd Orders by a Courier from Verſailles, advanc'd to the Frontiers of Savoy, and after a ſhort Halt there to take Breath, march'd directly into that Dutchy, where they have at once poſſeſs'd themſelves of the City and Caſtle of Chambery, belonging to the King of Sardinia: The ſaid City is Metropolis of the Dutchy of Savoy, and has been many times before in the Hands of France, the Surprize and Seizure thereof being the firſt thing that Crown undertakes when ſhe meditates any Diſturbance of the Tranquility of Europe.

Hamburg, Sept. 18. It is confirm'd, that the Peaſants in the Neighbourhood of Schwerin and Guſtrau are got together in great Numbers: and that they declare their Intention is to ſupport the Duke their Sovereign againſt the Troops of the Commiſſion, and to repel Force by Force; upon which Account a powerful Reinforcement of thoſe Troops is ſpeedily expected, in order to enable them to advance from the Shelter of the Wood, and form once more the Blockade of the former of thoſe Cities. Our Letters from Berlin of the 15th Inſtant adviſe, that the King of Great Britain's Contingent Troops to aſſiſt the Emperor, was fixt at 12000 Men. The ſaid Letters add, that an Officer belonging to Count Seckendorf was ſet out for the Courts of Gotha, Eiſenach and Weiſmar, to require their reſpective Contingents. The laſt Advices from Dreſden import, that the Elector of Saxony was reſolv'd to ſummon the third part of the Militia of that Electorate, to the Amount of about 20000 Men, in order to garriſon the fortified places, whilſt the regular Troops are employ'd in the Field. A part of the Saxon Forces allotted to the Emperor, have decamp'd from Sorau, in order to join the Imperialiſts at Egra; and 'tis aſſur'd that the Elector of Bavaria has poſted along the Danube a Body of ſelect Troops, conſiſting of 24000 Men, in order to watch the Motions of the Emperor's Army. The Imperial and Saxon Troops at Glogau had Orders to enter Poland the 11th Inſtant, and we wait with the utmoſt Impatience, to learn if the ſaid Orders were carried into Execution. Our laſt Accounts from Warſaw mention, that Count Poniatowski, the Crown Regimentary, was preparing to march againſt the Ruſſians with a numerous Army; annd hence we expect ſpeedy News of a warm Engagement in that Quarter.

Manifeſto, or Oath, reſolv'd upon in the Diet of Election at Warſaw, Sept. 4.

'IT tends to the eternal Shame and Diſ-
'honour of the Poliſh Nation, that there
'ſhould be Polanders, or Men ſo call'd, of the
'Eccleſiaſtical as well as Temporal Order,
'who with a prepens'd Deſign, and Raſhneſs
'unheard of, have call'd in foreign Troops,
'in order to diſturb a free Election, to endanger
'their Country's Safety as well at home as
'abroad, and to involve it once more in thoſe
'Calamities, from which it is not yet fully
'recover'd. And as ſuch Men are real
'Monſters, degenerated from the Human
'Species into cruel Vipers, devouring their
'own Mother; ſo this Mother, namely, the
'Republick, from henceforth diſowns them;
'ſhe rejects them from among thoſe who have
'been brought up in the State of Liberty, as
'Men unworthy of ſo ineſtimable a Bleſſing.
'She cuts them off from the Body of the Na-
'tion, as rotten Members, infected with the
'Fire of infernal Rage. She declares them
'illegitimate Children, having no Claim to the
'Inheritance of their common Mother, becauſe
'they have dar'd to lift up their unnatural
'Hands againſt her. She looks upon them
'*pro Hoſtibus Patria & Capitibus invindica-*
'*bilibus*, ſince they have preſum'd ſo far as to
'introduce the Enemy *(Hoſtiles Copias)* into
'the Country, and have thereby immerg'd it
'in a Deluge of Tears.

'Actuated therefore by theſe Reaſons, I
'hereby oblige my ſelf to riſe up in Arms
'againſt ſuch Perſons, to ſeize their Eſtates,
'and annex them to the Revenues of the Ro-
'yal Treaſury for augmenting the Army: I
'moreover engage myſelf to lay their Dwel-
'ling in a Heap, and thereby build up a Monu-
'ment that ſhall bear the Characters of ſo
'deteſted a Treaſon to lateſt Poſterity; nor
'will I ever conſent that any Amneſty be
'granted to their Perſons.

'In Teſtimony whereof I ſubſcribe this
'preſent Oath, &c.

Madrid, Sept. 1. There are actually in our Ports of the Mediterranean, 24 Ships of the Line; to wit, the St. Philip of eighty Guns, 10 of ſeventy, 6 of ſixty, and the others from forty to fifty, beſides two Bomb Veſſels and two Fire Ships. All theſe Ships have Orders to ſail immediately to the Place of their Rendezvous, which is ſaid to be Barcelona. There are alſo 25000 Men ready to embark, but whither

they

they are design'd is as yet a Secret.

Paris, Octob. 3. Capt. Bartel, a Livonian Gentleman, and an Officer in the King's Troops, who brought the News to Court of King Staniſlaus's Election, was but 8 Days on the Road from Warſaw to Verſailles. His Majeſty receiv'd him with great Joy, and preſented him on the ſpot with a Ring of 1000 Crowns value: The Queen gave him her Picture ſet with Diamonds. The Count de Clermont, who is in Orders, and the Prince of Conti, about 14 Years of Age, going the other Day to the King to ask his Leave to ſerve in the Army, his Majeſty anſwer'd the one, That his Office in the Church made it decent to put a Negative to his Deſires; and told the other, That he was at the preſent too young for a Campaign: Whereupon the Count briskly reply'd, If my Caſt of Life, Sir, is an Objection with your Majeſty, I had rather be depriv'd of my Benefice than of the Honour of ſerving you: The Prince of Conti added, That a Prince of the Blood could not learn his Trade too ſoon; and that he thought it much more ſuitable to a Perſon of his Rank to be bred up amidſt the martial Sound of Drums and Trumpets in the Field, than to be enervated with the Notes of ſoft Muſick in an Opera.

Vienna, Sept. 19. According to all Accounts from Warſaw, the Poliſh Election was conducted very irregularly, and is conſequently void. Our Advices from all Hands confirm, that the ſame was by no means unanimous, which according to one of the Articles of that Confederacy agreed to in the previous Diet of Convocation, was abſolutely neceſſary: 'Tis there plainly ſtipulated, that no Perſon ſhall be proclaim'd King without the unanimous Conſent of the Electors; and this cannot have been the preſent Caſe, becauſe, 1ſt, Several intire Palatinates never enter'd the Camp of Election. 2dly, Many others who were there, proteſted and withdrew. 3dly, A conſiderable Party declar'd againſt King Staniſlaus, even at the Moment when the Primate was collecting the Suffrages; and theſe were the Perſons, who when they perceiv'd the Reſolution of the Primate to proclaim that Prince, retir'd from the Camp to the diſcontented Party.

There was indeed an Attempt made in the Camp to reduce all to one Mind, by aſſaſſinating the No's; and about ten of the firſt Negatives were knock'd o'th' Head accordingly: But this Method of taking the Poll, inſtead of intimidating the Voters, urg'd them to be deſperate, and the Executioners found they ſhould have more Work upon their Hands than they were at firſt aware of. There was likewiſe another very extraordinary Incident: The Primate having determin'd to proclaim King Staniſlaus, and being about to proceed to that Ceremony, he diſpatch'd four Deputies to the Camp at Praage, to invite the diſcontented Party to come to the Field of Election: In the mean time that Prelate, with the Senate and Deputies, repair'd to the Kolo to expect them; but being got together there, without either ſtaying for the Arrival of the Party, or even the Return of their own Deputies, they proclaim'd Staniſlaus King of Poland, &c. We wait with great Impatience to know what Meaſures will be taken by this Court in ſo extraordinary an Affair; and as there appears ſome room to controvert the Election, we ſuppoſe all Perſons who have any Intereſt in ſetting it aſide, will not loſe an Opportunity that ſeems to furniſh ſome very plauſible Pretences.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, dated 15 Sept. 1733.

'THE unexpected Arrival of King Staniſlaus in this City, gave the finiſhing Touch to the Schemes of that Prince's Party, which probably would have otherwiſe miſcarry'd. The Primate flatter'd himſelf to have got that Prince elected on the 7th, but his Meaſures fail'd him; the Palatinates utterly refus'd to mount their Horſes; and upon being preſs'd on that Head further than was pleaſing to them, ſeveral of the Palatins and Grandees quitted the Camp, proteſting againſt that Prelate's Proceedings, and his Oppreſſion of their Freedom of Voting. On the 8th, the Palatins of Culm, Inouladiſlavia, and Czernckovia, the Counts Getner and Rzewnski, and ſeveral other Lords, march'd with their Colours flying, and with the Sound of Trumpets and Kettle-Drums, to join Prince Wieſnowiski at Praage; thither came alſo the ſame Day the Palatinates of Novogrod and Minsk, who at the firſt Aſſembly of the Camp of Election had ſent 12 Standardbearers to the Szoppa, or Place where the Senators meet, to proteſt againſt the Choice of Staniſlaus. On the 9th, in the Evening, was held a General Meeting at the Grand Marſhal of the Crown's, when one of the Senators produc'd ſome Advices which he pretended to have receiv'd, purporting, that the Emperor was come to an Accommodation with France, and would no longer oppoſe King Staniſlaus: A Report was propagated at the ſame time, that the French had landed ſeveral thouſand Men at Oliva, and that the ſame were to be join'd by a Body of Swedes. Count Welſeck the Imperial Ambaſſador, in vain aſſerted, that the Emperor had conſented to no Terms with the French Court: His Excellency met with like Difficulty to ſtifle the Belief of a French Army approaching; for both one and the other gain'd Ground by his Endeavours to contradict them. On the 10th, King Staniſlaus, who till then had kept his Arrival ſecret, appear'd publickly at Maſs in the Church of Holy Croſs. The Place was crowded to a degree with People preſſing to get a Sight of him; and nothing could be heard, even during the Service, but Acclamations in Honour of him. The ſame Day the Primate took his Rounds amongſt the Nobility in the Camp of Election, to ask whom they were for: The Palatin of Sendemir, and the Caſtellan of Radom, declar'd themſelves againſt any Candidate who could be ſo cruel as to ſollicit his Election at the Expence of the Tranquility of the Republick. The Staroſt d'Opeczno went farther; he came up to the Primate, and throwing öff his Cloak to be the better diſtinguiſh'd, proteſted againſt the Election of Staniſlaus, and dar'd the Field to moleſt him. Theſe three Noblemen were back'd by nine of the twelve Companies that compoſe the Palatinate of Sendomir. The Primate, however, purſu'd his Tour; and finding that the Diſpoſition of the Majority was in favour of Staniſlaus, proclaim'd him on the 12th, by the Stile of King of Poland, and Great Duke of Lithuania. Some of the Electors, dreading the Miſeries of a Schiſm, were for propoſing ſome Piaſte that might pleaſe every body; but Staniſlaus's Friends would not liſten to any ſuch Motion, aſſuring them, there would be no Schiſm in the Camp, and as for the diſcontented Party at Praage, they had been invited to take part in the Election, and if they were obſtinate, and would not come in, 'twas their own Faults. King Staniſlaus ſent on the 11th, the Day between his Election and Proclamation, a kind Invitation to Prince Wieſnowiski, to deſire his Company at a Conference, and to aſſure him of his Friendſhip; but the

Prince

Prince excus'd himſelf, under a Pretence of being ill: Whereupon King Staniſlaus, intent upon engaging that Party to his Intereſt, declar'd he would viſit the Prince in his Camp; but the Primate diſſuaded him from ſo hazardous an Enterprize That Prelate ſent, however, ſome very advantageous Offers in the King's Name, to the diſcontented Party; but they rejected them, continuing reſolv'd to exclude Staniſlaus. On the Morning before the Proclamation was made, two Standards of the Palatinate of Ruſſia, Prince Sangusko, and the intire Palatinates of Braclaw and Potok, retir'd to Praage. That Night the King lay at the Caſtle, and took upon him the State and Ceremony of his Dignity. The next Day a numerous Body of Poliſh Noblemen croſs'd the Viſtula, and join'd the Camp at Praage, which now conſiſts of 10000 Men, amongſt whom are reckon'd forty Senators, beſides the Biſhop, and Caſtellan of Cracaw, and the Counts of Braniski and Sredlnieki. On the 14th theſe Noblemen began to ſign a Confederacy, under Pretence that the Election is void; and twenty Senators immediately follow'd their Example. Moſt of the Foreign Miniſters, to whom the Election has been notify'd, receiv'd it *ad Referendum*; but the Imperial Ambaſſador told the Gentleman who attended him on that Occaſion, That he had already learnt the News from the Mouths of the Cannon, and that for his part he knew how matters had been carry'd, and ſhould inform his Maſter of it to a tittle. The new King is at preſent employ'd in finding out Means to bring over the Party at Praage, and to remove the Ruſſians out of his Dominions. Mean while the Czarina's Cavalry is advanc'd within twelve Leagues of this City. Count Lewolde, that Princeſs's Ambaſſador, has been theſe two Days at the Camp at Praage; where likewiſe is Major-General de Diſback, the Elector of Saxony's Agent, The following are the Conditions which his Electoral Highneſs promiſes in caſe of his being advanc'd to the Crown, viz. to pay in Three Millions of Florins, Poliſh Money, for the Service of the Republick; to eſtabliſh an Academy for teaching young Noblemen to ride the Great Horſe; to aſſign 100000 Florins yearly to ſupport the Dignity of the Ambaſſadors; and laſtly, to repair all the Frontier Places at his own Expence. We have not yet ſeen any Offers on the part of King Staniſlaus; but the Marquis de Monti has deliver'd a Declaration to the Senate, in the Name of the moſt Chriſtian King his Maſter, wherein his Majeſty engages on the one hand, that in caſe the Republick ſhall be troubled on account of King Staniſlaus's Election, the whole Force and Intereſt of France ſhall be employ'd in its Defence; and moreover, that ſufficient Sums of Money ſhall be remitted them to augment the Troops of the Republick: If happily, on the other hand, the neighbouring Nations moleſt not the Republick, but leave her the Enjoyment of her Privileges, then the King promiſes, in favour of the Nobility, that he will diſcharge, during two whole Years, the Tax levy'd on them in Poland under the Name of the Capitation or Poll-Tax, and in Lithuania, by the Title of Fumalia, or Chimney-Money; the ſame having been appropriated, ſince the Year 1717, for the Subſiſtence of the Army."

Warſaw, Sept. 16. The King holds frequent Councils of War, to fix the means for oppoſing the Ruſſian Troops, the advanc'd part of whoſe Army conſiſts of 6300 Horſe, and is arriv'd at Wengron. The Foot is as far off as Grodno, not being able to make long Marches on account of the Badneſs of the Roads, 'tis reckon'd however that the whole Army will be here within three or four Days, in which caſe King Staniſlaus will remove his Reſidence to Leopold. The Day after his Majeſty's Proclamation, the Regiment of Crown Guards were refus'd doing Duty at the Caſtle, under Pretence of their not having taken the Oath. The younger Count Lewolde, and the Imperial Reſident ſtanding together in a Window, a Pole paſſing by, fired a Piſtol at them, the Ball of which luckily bruſh'd between them. The diſcontented Party ſeem very quiet in their Camp, but we hear that they are drawing up a Manifeſto to be publiſh'd upon the Arrival of the Ruſſian Troops. The Pope's Nuncio has been with them ſeveral Days, but Men talk variouſly of his Buſineſs there A few Days ago Prince Wieſnowiski ſent a Lieutenant and 76 of his Lithuanian Guards to demoliſh the Bridge that croſſes the Viſtula.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, Sept. 18.

'THE King and Senate on the 16th ſent a Deputation to the diſcontented Party at Praage, to invite them to an Accommodation, but no Offers making Impreſſion upon them, they were the ſame Day declar'd Enemies to the Republick, and a Reſolution paſs'd to attack them immediately in their Camp. The Party had early Information of the Deſign, and were breaking up their Camp when the Troops approach'd. They endeavour'd to retreat to a neighbouring Wood, but the Troops came up with the Rear, ſeiz'd the Baggage, and kill'd about 200 Men. They are ſince retir'd towards the Ruſſian Forces. The Saxon Miniſters are order'd to depart the City. All the Couriers paſſing to or from Ruſſia are intercepted by the King's Direction."

London, Sept. 24. On Saturday Night laſt a Meſſenger arriv'd at Whitehall from the Right Hon. the Earl of Waldegrave, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of France, with a Confirmation of the News, that the Marſhal de Berwick had paſs'd the Rhine at the Head of a powerful Army.

And that the French Troops, to the Number of near 20000 Men, had actually poſſeſſed themſelves of the City and Caſtle of Chamberry, and that they had reinforc'd the latter with 2000 Men, with great Quantities of Ammunition and Proviſion ſufficient for ſix Months.

Dantzick, Sept. 26. The ſudden Reſolution of King Staniſlaus to quit Warſaw, threw the whole City into an inexpreſſible Conſternation; but the ſame abated ſomething upon the Declaration which the French Ambaſſador caus'd to be made in every Street, that the moſt Chriſtian King his Maſter would employ his whole Force in ſupporting his Father-in-Law upon the Throne. The Ruſſians, when they paſs'd the River at Tykozya, left a Detachment there to guard the Bridge, and thereby ſecure themſelvs a Retreat in caſe of need. The new Crown Regimentary is very buſy in getting together the Army, and deſigns to re-inforce in with 3000 Men of his own Palatinate of Kiovia. The Confederates have found means to draw over to their Party 800 Dragons of the Crown Troops. The Ruſſian Miniſters, when they were acquainted with the King's Orders to depart Warſaw, reply'd that they could not ſtir an Inch without an Order from their own Court. The Oath, or Manifeſto, which the States of the Republick, aſſembled in Diet of Election, publiſh'd the 4th Inſtant, on occaſion of the Entry of the Ruſſians into Lithuania, contains over and above what has been already inſerted in the News-Papers, That in caſe any of the Biſhops ſhall be in the Number of thoſe Perſons who conſented to the calling in foreign Troops, ſuch Prelate ſhall be diveſted of his Dignities and ſhall have his Revenues put under Sequeſtration. That no Biſhop, or Temporal Senator, ſhall go out of the Realm during theſe troubleſome Times, nor even ſend any Meſſage unto foreign Countries under the Penalty of Loſs of Life and Eſtate: That ſuch Members of the Republick as are now abſent, immediately return, under the ſame Penalties; and that all ſuch who ſhall refuſe to ſign theſe Preſents, when tender'd to them ſhall be treated as Enemies of their Country.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated Octob. 5.

'This Court ſhews an extraordinary Joy on Account of the 'News arriv'd by an Expreſs from Turin, that the King of 'Sardinia has at laſt ſign'd the Treaty which his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has been ſome time negociating with great 'Difficulty. The Spaniards are every jot as blith as the 'French can be upon this Advice, and promiſe themſelves 'large Advantages from it. 4500 of our beſt Troops continue their March towards Italy, and War ſeems inevitably 'bent to take her Seat there."

Warſaw, Sept. 22. The Avantguard of the *Ruſſian* Cavalry is arrived, and the King, with the Primate, and moſt of his Adherents, have left the City. The Infantry being arrived about 24 Leagues off, divided into two Bodies to avoid the Moraſſes, and are marching with all Expedition to join the Horſe. 'Tis not doubted but the Opponents will call a new Convocation, for what they term a free Election, under the Protection of the *Ruſſians*; nor is it leſs aſſured that they will proclaim the Elector of *Saxony* King of *Poland*. They complain greatly of the tumultuous Proclamation of King *Staniſlaus*, and that the Primate having ſent a Deputation to invite them into the Field, proceeded to the Election before the Deputies returned back with an Anſwer.

Dantzick, Sept. 23. The Senate at *Warſaw* long flatter'd themſelves with the Hopes of reclaiming the Malecontents, for this Reaſon they wav'd uſing Force, elſe might eaſily have diſperſed them; but his Majeſtys's ſole Aim was to win

The Remainder of the News is in the Half-Sheet.

win them over by fair Means. They are gone now to join the Ruſſians, with deſign to proceed to the Election of a King of their own making. The Poliſh Nobility flock apace hither.

London, October 6. An Expreſs from France has brought Advice, that an Action had happened between the Ruſſians and the Crown Army of Poland, near Warſaw, wherein the latter loſt 4000 Men, and that King Staniſlaus was retired to Dantzick.

There is a certain Account come from Dantzick, that when the Ruſſian Admiral had received Advice of the French Squadron's entering the Sound, he retired with the Fleet under his Command towards the Ports of Ruſſia.

The following Articles are extracted from the publick Prints, viz.

That the King of *France* has declared War in Form against the Emperor of *Germany*, and laid Siege to Fort *Keibl*, belonging to his Imperial Majeſty, and threatens him with the utmoſt Revenge for oppoſing the Election of King *Staniſlaus*.

That the Prince of *Orange* was daily expected in *England*, and that it is generally tho't the *Engliſh* muſt unavoidably be concerned in the War now commenced.

That the *Saxon* Troops were about to join thoſe of *Ruſſia* now in *Poland*, to endeavour to oblige the *Poles* to Elect the Prince of *Saxony* to the Throne of *Poland*, and that it was not doubted but they would eaſily effect it.

That the French Squadron was arrived in the Road of *Dantzick* to the great Joy of the *Poles*.

That the Parliament of *Great Britain* that ſtood prorogued to the 9th of *Octo.* laſt, is further prorogued to the 15th of *Nov.* Inſtant.

That *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Suffolk* is dead.

That Baron *Stork* is arrived in *London*, in the Character of Envoy-Extraordinary from the Duke of *Holſtein-Gottorp*, to negotiate a Marriage between that Prince and her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Amelia*.

That 'tis confirmed by ſeveral Couriers that the French have paſſed the Rhine.

Boſton, Nov. 12. We have the following moſt ſorrowful Account from *Natick*, That on Monday the 29th of *October* paſt, *John Bittomee* an Indian and his Squaw, went from their Wig-wam or Dwelling, leaving a Girl of between 12 and 13 Years of Age, a Boy of about 8, and another little Boy of about 3; on the Wednesday following the Indian Woman came home and brought with her ſome ſmall matter of Proviſion for her three Children, and ſoon return'd to her Husband at *Medfield*; and on Saturday the 3d of *Nov.* of Inſt. they both came home to their Wigwam; and miſſing their youngeſt Child, they enquir'd of the Girl where it was; who after ſome time, told them ſhe kill'd it, and then burnt it, and ſhew'd them ſome of its Bones then in the Fire not conſum'd! ----- The miſerable diſtreſſed Parents not willing ſuch a barbarous Action ſhould be diſcover'd, took the Bones out of the Fire, beat them to Powder, and caſt them in again, and gave out that their Child was loſt. ----- The Child being miſſing was much talk'd of in the Neighbourhood, and ſeveral were much concern'd about it; but ſo it happen'd, a young Gentleman who lodg'd at the Rev. Mr. *Peabody's* of that Place, being more than ordinary concern'd about the Child, a Night or two after dreamt it was murder'd, and the ſame ſhou'd be reveal'd to him; this making a greater Impreſſion upon him, the next Morning, taking with him another Perſon, he went to the Wigwam aforeſaid, but the Squaw ſeeing him coming, ran away and would not be ſeen by him, but finding the Girl there, he ask'd her what was become of her Brother? ſhe bid him ask her Mother for ſhe knew; and when he told her ſhe muſt tell him, ſhe ſaid her Father would kill her if ſhe told; but being very urgent with her, ſhe told him that ſhe kill'd him, and related to him in what manner ſhe did it: Upon this the ſaid Perſon gave Information to Col. *Fulham* of *Weſton*, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Middleſex, who immediately ſent for the Father, Mother, and Daughter; and upon the Examination, the Juſtice enquir'd of the Girl, what was become of her Brother? She told him, *She had kill'd him*; he ask'd her what was the Occaſion of her doing it, ſhe anſwered, *ſhe bid him go for ſome Chips, but he refuſing, ſhe took a Rod or Stick and whip'd him ſeverely, which made him cry bitterly, and after that ſhe took a Knife and cut his Throat* (pointing with her Finger to her own) *but not being able to cut off his Head with the Knife, ſhe took her Father's Ax and cut it off, after which ſhe threw it into the Fire:* She was then ask'd, what became of the Remainder of the Body? She ſaid, *ſhe eat Part of it, and the reſt ſhe likewiſe threw into the Fire:* She was again ask'd what Part of the Body ſhe eat, and how ſhe prepared the ſame for eating? She then pointed to her Leg, her Thigh, her Arm, *&c.* and then ſhew'd with her Finger how ſhe ſtuck the Pieces on a ſtrip of Wood and roaſted them with the Fire: She was ask'd, whether her Brother of 8 Years of Age, was any way concern'd in this Cruelty? She ſaid, *Yes*, and ſhew'd how he held his Brother's Hands while ſhe did the bloody Act: After the Examination, Juſtice *Fullum* bound over to the Court the Father and Mother, and committed the Girl to the Goal in *Cambridge* in order to her Trial: She had ſo much cunning in her to waſh the Blood off the Knife, and Ax, after committing that horrid Fact, which ſome think exceſſive Hunger caus'd her to do.

Boſton, Novemb. 19. Capt. *Hammerden* arrived Yeſterday from London, 6 Weeks from thence and 32 Days from the Lands End (The Preſs being ſet before his Arrival we can only inform our Reades that) from the *St. James's Evening Poſt* of the 11th of *Octo.* we have an Account, that on the Monday before, M. de Chavigny, the French Miniſter, waited upon His Majeſty at Hampton-Court, and preſented to him a Manifeſto publiſhed by the moſt Chriſtian King, on Occaſion of his declaring War againſt the Emperor, containing *Motives inducing the preſent Reſolutions of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.*

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, *Novem.* 24. *Entred In.*

Skinner from Dover, Ratſey from Suranam, Bedford from Madera, Alſo Sloop Le Cæſar, Charles Boy from Louisburg, Iſle Royalle, or Cape Briton, directed hither by Monſr. St. Ovide de Brovillant, Governor of that Place, for procuring the favourable Aſſiſtance of this Government to ſupply the Inhabitants there with Proviſions, being deſtitute thereof, which was permitted by His Excellency in Council.

Entred Out. Hill for New Providence: Atkinſon for Newfoundland, Lawrence for Curacoa, Mansfield for Jamaica, Phœnix for South-Carolina, Wallace for Ireland.

Cleared. Evans to Curacoa, Hill to New-Providence, Boy to Iſle Royalle, for returning with the Proviſions mentioned.

Perth Amboy, Nov. 27. This Day the General Aſſembly of this Province, was by His Excellency's Proclamation Adjourned to the Third Tueſday in March next.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.

On Monday Evening laſt, Mr. Thomas Meakins fell of a Wharff into the Delaware, and before he could be taken out again, was drowned. He was an ancient Man, and formerly liv'd very well in this City, teaching a conſiderable School; but of late Years was reduc'd to extream Poverty. The following Lines were made by himſelf ſome time ſince.

Some purchaſe Land, ſome ſtately Buildings raiſe,
To memorize their Names to future Days;
But I've a laſting Monument will ſtand,
When Building's fall, and Sales are made of Land:
A certain Rock on Skuylkill's *eaſtern Side,*
Which bears my Name; for Ages will abide;
This Rock, well-known, which Angler's do frequent,
When I am gone, will be my Monument.

The ſame Night a Fire broke out in Second Street at the Widow Flower's, which conſumed one Houſe, and damaged ſeveral others; but by the timely Aſſiſtance of the Engines, and the Activity of the People, it was prevented from Spreading further.

Nov 30. This Day about Noon, his Honour our Governor returned hither from Virginia in good Health.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred Inwards

Sloop Speedwell, John Prentis, from Barbadoes.
Ship Eliz. & Dorothy, John Reeves, from London.
--- Samuel & John, John Waugh, from Lisbon.
Scooner Judith & Rebecca, John Clark, from New-York.
Brigt. Hampſhire, Richard Budden, from Barbadoes.
----- Love, Anthony Borrodale, from Milford & Dublin.
Ship Fountain, Joſhua Norman, from Fyall.
Brigt. Barbadoes Packet, Thomas Chalkly, from Barbadoes.

Entred Out.

Brigt. Pennſylvania Hope, ----- Clark, for Jamaica.
Scooner Judith & Rebecca, John Clark, for New-Caſtle.

Cleared.

Brigt. Warren, Wm. Teilden, to Waterford.
Ship Molly, James Oſwald, to Jamaica.
Sloop Ranger, Thomas Watſon, to Newport.

Advertiſements.

WHEREAS Chriſtiana *the Wife of* John Rubbel *of* Lancaſter *County, hath Elop'd her ſelf from her ſaid Husband, and left five young Children at home with their Father her ſaid Husband; Theſe are to give Notice to all manner of People that they give no Credit nor truſt for any manner of Goods to the ſaid* Chriſtiana, *on Account or with Expectation to make any Demand on her ſaid Husband for any thing ſhe buyeth or receiveth from any manner of Perſon, for the ſaid* John Rubbel *will pay no Debt that ſhe creates after the Day of the date hereof,* Nov. 22. 1733.

John Rubbel.

Next Week will be Publiſhed,

THE LAWS of the Province of New-Jerſey, which were enacted the laſt Seſſions of Aſſembly. Printed and ſold by B. Franklin.

RUN *away on Sunday Morning laſt the two following Servant Men,* viz *From* Joſeph Gray *at the Middle Ferry on* Skuylkil, *a* Dutch *Servant Man ſpeaks a little* Engliſh *and* French, *named* Andreas Baſeener, *about 25 Years of Age, long ſtrait Hair of a Piſsburnt colour, tall, ſwarthy Complexion; Had on a Broadcloath Coat and Breeches ſomewhat worn, Felt Hat, wears a Stock with a large Braſs Claſp, Ozenbrigs Shirt, Grey Yarn Stockings, ſtrong Shoes.*

From Chriſtian Graſsholt *a* Dutch *Servant Man,* by Trade a Taylor, *talks little or no* Engliſh, *named* Hans Wulf Eiſman, *no Hair, about 22 Years old, wears a white Cap under his Felt-Hat, white Hatband, an old Olive-green Duroy Coat, one Sleeve a little torn, a black Cloth Waſtecoat and Breeches, white Yarn Stockings, and dark Stockings, ſquaretoe'd Shoes with large Braſs Buckles, coarſe Linen Shirt. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servants ſo as they may be had again, ſhall have* Forty Shillings *Reward for the firſt, and* Twenty Shillings *for the other, with reaſonable Charges paid by* Joſ. Gray & Ch. Graſsholt. Novem. 13.

TAKEN *not long ſince out of a Houſe in Town an old fashion'd Silver Spoon with a flat flower'd Handle mark'd* I. C. *the Bottom of the Bowl alſo flower'd. Taken alſo a Silver Snuff Box mark'd* M.W. *the Lid ſputs on without a Hinge. Alſo ſome time before, a Child's Silver Whiſtle and Bells, (the Coral loſt.) Whoever will leave either of theſe Things with the Printer hereof ſhall have* Five Shillings *Reward for each of them and no Queſtions ask'd. Or whoever can inform where they are ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have the ſame Reward.*

JOHN *Newinham* Apothecary, having lately arrived from *Ireland* with a Parcel of freſh Drugs which he imported from *London.* He keeps his Shop at Mr. *John Richardſon's* in *Front-ſtreet,* where he gives conſtant Attendance.

VEry good LAMPBLACK ſold by the Printer hereof.

Lately imported,

A Parcel of ſuperfine CROWN SOAP.

IT cleanſes fine Linens, Muſlins, Laces, Chinces, Cambricks, *&c.* with Eaſe and Expedition, which often ſuffer more from the long and hard Rubbing of the Waſher, through the ill Qualities of the *Soap* they uſe, than the Wearing. It is excellent for the Waſhing of Scarlets, or any other bright and curious Colours, that are apt to change by the Uſe of common *Soap.* The Sweetneſs of the Flavor and the fine Lather it immediately produces, renders it pleaſant for the Uſe of Barbers. It is cut in exact and equal Cakes, neatly put up, and ſold at the *New Printing-Office,* at 1 *s.* per Cake.

For Cape Fear, *directly,*

THE *Scooner* Anne, John Rice Maſter, now lying at the Crane Wharff, will ſail in a few Days. Freighters or Paſſengers may agree with ſaid Maſter, or with Mr. *Joſh. Grainger* in *Water-Street.*

RIGHT good ONIONS to be Sold *by the great or ſmall Quantity, Four Doors above the Priſon, in Market-Street.*

RUN *away from on board the* Briſtol *Hope, Arthur Tough,* Maſter, a Servant Man belonging to *George Fleming,* named *John Hopkins,* he is pockfretten, and hath an Impediment in his Speech, ſhort white Hair, ſhort thick Neck, and is a chunky fellow, by Trade a Cook. He had on when he went away, a half-wore frize Coat, a ſort of ſilk Waſtcoat much torn, lightiſh blew Breeches, blew worſted Stockings and new round to'd Shoes.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, and delivers him to the Workhouſe-keeper ſhall have *Forty Shillings,* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by *Tho. Campbel,* in Sec. Street

BIBLES, Teſtaments, Pſalters, Pſalm-Books, Accompt-Books, Pocket-Books, Bills of Lading bound and unbound, Common Blank Bonds for Mony, Bonds with Judgment, Counterbonds, Arbitration Bonds, Arbitration Bonds with Umpirage, Bail Bonds, Counterbonds to ſave Bail harmleſs, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Writs, Summons, Apprentices Indentures, Servants Indentures, Penal Bills, Promiſory Notes, *&c.* all the Blanks in the moſt authentick Forms, and correctly printed; may be had of the Publiſher of this Paper; who performs all other Sorts of Printing at reaſonable Rates.

Juſt Publiſh'd for 1734.

POOR *RICHARD:* An ALMANACK containing the Lunations, Eclipſes, Planets Motions and Aſpects, Weather, Sun and Moon's Riſing and Setting, High-water, &c. Beſides many Pleaſant and Witty Verſes, Jeſts and notable Sayings. Thanks to the Publick for his laſt Years Encouragement. Of His Wife's good Humour. Of his Prediction concerning the Day, Hour, and Minute of *Titan Leeds's* Death. Mr. *Leeds's* Character. Remarks upon the Almanack publiſhed for 1734 in *Leeds's* Name. Gelding Time. Good Women, Stars and Angels. Poor Dick's *Litany.* What Death is. What ſpoils the Teeth. The Travellers Improvement Blind Fortune. Wedlock. Lawyers, Preachers and Tomtit's Eggs. Robin bit. How to perſwade. Lawyer's Will, Bucephalus and his Maſter. Crowing Hen. *S---l* the Smith, and *J---h* the Tapſter. The Teacher. Heirs and Widows. John's Wit. The Dutch Maxim. Verſes by Mrs. Bridget Saunders, in Anſwer to the December Verſes of Sian Year. Short Dialogue between a Lawyer and his Client, &c. By *Richard Saunders,* Philom. *Philadelphia,* Printed and ſold by *B. Franklin,* Price 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per Doz.

To all, whom it may concern to know *R. S.*

I'm not High-Church, nor Low-Church, nor Tory, nor Whig,
No flatt'ring young Coxcomb, nor formal old Prig;
Not eternally talking nor ſilently queint,
No profligate Sinner, nor pragmatical Saint.
I'm not vain of my Judgment, nor pinn'd on a Sleeve,
Nor implicitly any Thing can I believe.
To ſift Truth from all Rubbiſh, I do what I can,
And, God knows, If I err---- I'm a fallible Man.
I can laugh at a Jeſt, if not crack'd out of Time,
And excuſe a Miſtake, tho' not flatter a Crime.
Any Faults of my Friends I wou'd ſcorn to expoſe,
And deteſt private Scandal, tho' caſt on my Foes.
I put none to the Bluſh, on whatever Pretence,
For immodeſty ſhocks both good Breeding and Senſe.
No Man's Perſon I hate, tho' his Conduct I blame,
I can cenſure a Vice, without ſtabbing a Name.
To amend---not Reproach---is the Bent of my Mind,
A Reproof is half loſt, when ill Nature is join'd.
Where Merit appears, tho' in Rags, I reſpect it,
And plead Virtue's Cauſe, ſhou'd the whole World reject it.
Cool Reaſon I bow to, whereſoever 'tis found,
And rejoice when ſound Learning with Favour is crown'd.
To no Party a Slave, in no ſquabbles I join,
Nor damn the Opinion, that differs from mine.
Evil Tongues I contemn, no Blaſphemies I ſing;
I dote on my Country and am Liege to my King.
Tho' length of Days I deſire, yet with my laſt Breath,
I'm in hopes to betray no mean Dreadings of Death:
And as to the Path, after Death to be trod,
I rely on the Will of a MERCIFUL GOD. R. Saunders.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where Adveriſements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.